Vol. IX. 55 No. 421

MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, 1ſt NOVENBER, 1793.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them; in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Reſolutions, in the ſame Manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or Others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

FORT St. GEORGE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1785.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that ſeparate ſealed Propoſals will be received by the Honorable the Preſident in Council, until the 30th of November next, for Clothing, Victualling, and ſupplying the after mentioned Articles. for the Sick in the General Hoſpital of Madras, and its Subordinate Hoſpitals; and for the General Hoſpitals of Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Maſulipatam with their reſpective Subordinate Hoſpitals, for one Year from the 1ſt January next.*

The Contractor to find Security for fulfilling his Contract; and to ſpecify the ſum for which he will provide each Man daily.

CLOTHING,

For every Patient in the Hoſpital, the Contractor muſt always have in readineſs, and of an equal quality with the Muſters to be ſhewn him by the Head Surgeon, one Cot Frame of Wood laced with Tape, three Shirts, three Gowns, three pair of Long-Drawers, three Caps, one Pillow, three Pillow Caſes, one Matraſs, (to be uſed occaſionally) and one extra Quilt,

The Gowns, Long-Drawres, Caps, and Quilts, to be made of ſtriped Gingham, lined with white Cloth; and the covers of the Matraſs to be alſo of ſtriped Gingam; The Linnen and Bedding to be waſhed thrice every Week, or oftener, when found neceſſary, and the Tape of the Cots to be ſhifted as the Surgeon may direct.

VICTUALLING.

The Contractor to provide Proviſion of the beſt Quality in conformity to the following Tables of Diet, Viz,

FULL DIET.

BREAKFAST.—Two Ollock, or one Quarter of a Meaſured of Palangariſe Rice, made into Conjee with 2 Ollocks of Milk.

DINNER.—One Loaf of Bread, weighing 12 ounces, or, where Bread cannot be had, 2 Allock of Palangariſe Rice boiled. a proportion of Mutton at the rate of one Sheep for every 12 Men.—Two Allock of Soup made with a ſufficient quantity of Greens. Onions and black Pepper.

SUPPER.—As Breakfaſt.

LOW DIET.

BREAKFEST.—Tea, Lemon-Graſs-Tea, Milk, or Sago one pint.

DINNER. One Chicken, Boiled, or made into Broth, with one pint of Sago or Rice Pudding.

SUPPER.—One pint of Sago,

Patients on this Diet to have alſo one Loaf of Bread weiging 12 ounces.

N. B. *Every Patient to have one Pallum of Salt, and two Pallums of Sugar daily.*

Conjee water to be always in readineſs for common Drink, and good Water to be ſupplied for all the purpoſes of the Sick, together with Cooking Utenſils, Cooks, and Firewood.

The Contractor to furniſh likewiſe Servants for the care of the Sick, and for the Adminiſtration of Medicines, Totties, Sweepers, and Lamplighters, Fruit, Toddy, Country Beer, Spices, Rice for Conjee water and Poultices, Leetches, Lamp-oil and Lamps

The Contractor's Bill will be paid Monthly, at the Exchange of 45 Fanams per Pagodas.

By Order of the Honorable the Preſident in Council,

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: 24th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's at Madraſpatnam for Letters of Adminiſtration of the Goods, Chattles and Credits of Viſhvandum Buddriah, deceaſed, to be granted to Paracum Obeiah Chitty and Cundathebaullah Audeupah Chitty of Madras Merchants, during the reſpective Minorities of Naraſummah, and Latchummah of Madras Widows, and Relicts of the ſaid Deceaſed, and to Ram Chitty of the ſame place Brother of the ſaid Viſhvanadum Buddriah deceaſed, which ſaid Paracum Obeiah Chitty is Father of the ſaid Naraſummah and the ſaid Cundathebanllah Audeapah Chitty is Father of the ſaid Latchummah,*

JOHN WHITE, Proctor.

Fort St. George: October 25th, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, *that the Preſident and Members of the Board of Trade, have directed the Maſter Attendant, to furniſh them with a weekly report of the numbers of Ships and Veſſels in the Roads, ſpecifying the Dates of their reſpective Arrivals, their Cargoes, and the Number of Boats daily [illegible]ted for their uſe during the Week [illegible]ing with an Account of the Number of [illegible] made by each Boat.*

Theſe papers are lodged at the Office of the Board of Trade, and are open to the Inſpection of any Merchant of this Settlement, or Captain of a Ship, who may have cauſe to ſuppoſe, that the Boats actually allotted to any particular Ship have not been appropriated to the Service of ſuch Ship.

Complaints having been made of the unneceſſary detention of Boats along ſide the Veſſels; all Captains of Ships are particularly deſired to direct their Officers to uſe every poſſible expedition in loading and returning the Boats allotted to them.

By Order of the Preſident and Members of the Board of Trade,

THOMAS CHASE, Sec.

Fort St. George: 23d Oct. 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that a Dividend of eighty thouſand (80,000) Pagodas will be made on the tenth of November next to the Private Creditors of his Highneſs the Nabob on the Principle of Diſtribution which heretofore obtained with reſpect to theſe Creditors*

By Order of the Honorable the Preſident in Council.

W. C. JACKSON Sec.

To the CONSOLIDATED CREDITORS of his Highneſs the NABOB of the CARNATICK.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleaſed to declare a Dividend of eighty thouſand (80,000) *Pagodas to the Private Creditors of his Highneſs the Nabob.* NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that the ſame will be Iſſued on the tenth day of November next agreeable thereto.*

To the New Conſolidated Creditors Fanams 27,, 65,, 11$\frac{1}{2}$16 *per Cent, in further part of Intereſt for the Year* 1789.

To the Old Cavalry Loan Creditors Pagodas 5,, 15,, 40$\frac{13}{16}$ *per Cent in further part of Principal.*

The ſame Dividend of Principal will be paid to the Creditors of the New Cavalry Loan,

In Order to prepare the Dividend Books the Transfer Books will be ſhut from the firſt until the tenth of next Month.

THOMAS COCKBURN, Regiſter.

Fort St. George: 29th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, of Mad[illegible]am for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of James Fell deceaſed, to be gra[illegible]ed to John Card as Bond Creditor to the ſai[illegible] deceaſed.*

G. P. COOK,
PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 22d October, 1793.

ESTATE
OF THE LATE
CAPTAIN JOHN HARKER.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration having paſſed the Seals of the Honorable the Mayors Court, to Benjamin Biſhop and Alexander Melvin, of the Eſtate and Effects of the late Captain John Harker, deceaſed. It is requeſted that all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, do make immediate payment of the Same to the Adminiſtrators, and all Perſons having any Claims on the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to Deliver their Claims to the Adminiſtrators at Fort St. George, on or before the firſt Day of January 1794, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

Fort St. George: 31ſt October, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that all Perſons wiſhing to avail themſelves of the Prmiſſion of the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 21ſt March 1792, and publiſhed in the Madras Courier of the 16th Sept. 1792, for lading Goods upon the Tonnage of the Honorable Company's Ships are deſired to attend to the following information and requiſitions.*

I. *To make their Application to the Board of Trade on or before the 25th day of October after which period no Application will be received.*

II. *The Tenders muſt ſpecify the Sums, Quantities and the Packages of the Goods, the Tonnage they will reſpectively occupy and the time when they will be in readineſs for ſhipping, and for facilitating a compliance in reſpect to the Article of Tonnage, the following Table is accordingly publiſhed.*

Long Cloth	8	*Corg*	*per Ton*
Salempores	20	*do.*	*do.*
Muſlins of all ſorts	20	*do.*	*do.*
Moorees, Gingham, Maſulipatnam Cray Goods	40	*do.*	*do.*
Chints, Moorees Lampaſſes, &c.	20	*do.*	*do.*
Indigo	20	*Crot*	*do. or*

by meaſurement as the Owners of ſhipping at their option ſhall require.

III. *In caſe Tonnage ſhould be wanted for Goods not mentioned in the foregoing Table the ſpecification of Tonnage for ſuch Goods muſt be left open.*

IV. *Goods improperly packed will not be received.*

V. *In the event of more Tonnage being applied for than can be granted, a preference will be given to applications for Piece Goods, Indigo, Raw Silk and valuable Drugs, over Gruff Goods and to the more valuable Gruff Goods over the leaſt valuable, the comparative Value will be eſtimated at the probable London Price per Ton of Freight.*

VI. *Notice will hereafter be given of the Period at which the Goods to be ſent to Europe on the enſuing Ships of the Seaſon, will be received.*

By Order of the Preſident and Members of the Board of Trade.

T. CHASE, Sec.

THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
MR. JOHN HALL.

MR. HENRY CHICHLEY MICHELL AND JOSIAS DU PRE PORCHER, having obtained Letters of Adminiſtration of the Eſtate and Effect of the late Mr. John Hall, during the litigation that is now going on in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, relative to a Will of the ſaid John Hall.

GIVE NOTICE,

That they alone are empowered to receive money and give diſcharges on account thereof, and to diſpoſe of the property belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, and they requeſt that all perſons who are indebted to the Eſtate will immediately pay their reſpective debts as no further indulgence can poſſibly be given.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons having Claims on the Eſtate of William Gordon, Eſquire, Deceaſed, are requeſted to State them to Mr. P. M. Caſſin the Acting Executor, to whom thoſe indebted to the Eſtate will pleaſe to make Payment.

Madras Exchange: 31ſt October, 1793

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS HUCKERBY, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, attached to the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having died Inteſtate, the Commanding Officer of the Corps, Major William Younge, has charged himſelf with the property of the Deceaſed, agreeable to the Articles of War: and requeſts, that all perſons who have Claims on the Eſtate, will ſtate their Demands to him, and that all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate, will Pay without loſs of Time.

Arcot: 28th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the Library of the late Col. Maule ſeveral Volumes of different Authors are deficient: If lent to any Gentlemen in the ſettlement, the ſending them to Meſſrs. Henderſon's will be eſteemed a favor.

PROPOSALS
FOR A PRINT FROM A PAINTING,
BY MR. DEVIS
THE SUBJECT,
THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCES:
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION
TO THE MOST NOBLE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS,
AND
THE ARMY UNDER HIS COMMAND.

THE Size of the Engraving not to be leſs than the Death of Lord Chatham, but ſo much larger as the Artiſt (who ſhall be of the firſt Abilities) will undertake for.

Another Print will Accompany this with an outline of each Head, and a reference, expreſſing the Name and Rank of each Individual, at the ſcene delineated:—This will be included in the Subſcription, which is—twenty five Pagodas; half to be paid at the time of Subſcribing, and the other half on Delivery of the Print, which will be ſo ſoon as the Extenſive Nature of ſuch an undertaking will Admit of. Thoſe Subſcribers who wiſh to receive their Copies in Europe, will be kind enough to Signify ſuch Intention at the Time of Subſcribing.

Subſcriptions will be received by Meſſrs. Porcher, Redhead and Company who will grant accountable Receipts for the delivery of the Print; or, in Default thereof to return the half Amount of the Subſcription to be Advanced

HUGH GORDON;
WATCH MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs Leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from Church Street to the Houſe adjoining the Admiral's, near the Wallajah Gate, and takes this opportunity of returning his Thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement for the favors, he has already experienced, and hopes from his endeavours to give Satisfaction, to merit a continuance of them.

H. Gordon likewiſe begs Leave to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the Gold-ſmith and Jewelery Buſineſs and will be happy to execute Orders in theſe Branches—he has at preſent for Sale a ſmall well choſen aſſortment of faſhionable Jewelery by the laſt Ships.

WATCH MAKING.

MR. HORACE DURAND has the Honor of informing his Friends and the Public, of his Return, hoping for the Continuance of their Favours, at Meſſrs Abick, and Foliot's, Jewelers, and that his profeſſional Knowledge, his Attention and Diligence, and the very moderate Rates of his Charges, will merit in time their fulleſt Approbation.

N. B. As before. all Sorts of Articles in his Branch, Mr. H. Durand will receive, for Sale on Commiſſion, at the moſt moderate Rates—to be agreed on by the Parties.

TO BE SOLD
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A Small Houſe and Garden ſituated at Kilpauck, for particulars enquire of Meſſrs R. and J. Henderſons.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LATE COLONEL MAULE.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSONS.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS

near the Walajah Gate

On Manday next the 2d December:

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

THE Library of the late Colonel George Maule, conſiſting of upwards of two thouſand Volumes of valuable Books.

A Catalogue is now preparing and will be forwarded to the different Stations in a few days,

To be Sold by Public Outcry,

AT THE EXCHANGE

On Saturday the 10th Inſtant:

THE Wreck of the Ship Hope,—For particular inquire at the Printing Office.

Madras: 1ſt November, 1793.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE Madras Exchange Committee beg Leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of	Star Pags.	10,000
2	Do. Star Pags.	2,500 each	5,000
4	Do.	1,000	4,000
8	Do.	500	4,000
18	Do.	250	4,500
40	Do.	100	4,000
80	Do.	50	4,000
2950	Do.	20	59,000
1	Do. allotted to the 1ſt drawn Ticket		500
1	Do. allotted to the laſt drawn Ticket		5,000
3105	Prizes amounting to	Star Pags.	100,000
6895	Blanks		
10,000	Tickets		

The Tickets are now iſſuing at Mr. Caſſin's Office in the Madras Exchange, at the Houſe of Meſſrs. Fairlie, Read and Co. at Calcutta, and at the Houſes of Mr. Francis Kemp, and Meſſrs. Paſchal De Silva, e Souza and Nicholas De Lima e Souza, Bombay.

The payment of the Prizes will commence at Madras in 30 Days, and at Bengal and Bombay in 45 Days after the Drawing is over.

The Prizes will be paid at the ſame Rate of Exchange, that Tickets are ſold after deducting 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Ex. Co

Madras Exchange: 30th May, 1793.

The Days of drawing in future will be Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.

The Wheels of Fortune will be opened each day at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon and continue till 250 Tickets are Drawn.

Attendance will be given at the Exchange from 8 till 2 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays; and from 8 till 11 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays; for the purpoſe of ſelling Tickets warranted undrawn, and of examining the drawing which will be numerically arranged.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

On Saturday 26th October 1793.

4351 Prize of 500 Pagodas

8721 Prize of 250 Pags

4257 6353 Prizes of 100 Pagodas

2820 589 9811 1831 6174 Prizes of 50 Pags.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

52 7183 1498 8610 6834 6561 8997 7736
3270 4114 1546 5144 1101 5201 8305 876
3510 5530 6628 9436 3621 7770 1684 5573
4506 303 4007 5180 8666 2622 5210 8704
8921 7763 9254 9699 969 2329 7798 2851
1827 174 7190 2427 2965 4277 6335 7137
5662 266 8080 2 8590 8431 9 755
2486 9872 1412 2413 9805 9415 6452 8089
232

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

On Tueſday the 29th October.

3315 Prize of 100 Pagodas

5623 Prize of 50 Pagodas.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas

9120 6719 1382 3494 6258 1322 2347 8230
7501 7728 618 7808 6723 4965 9806 1341
7715 4499 8942 8234 2189 6722 8887 252
2762 9564 8871 941 3044 3231 3967 503
8509 2430 4207 5105 7401 9153 528 9320
5379 5359 329 4250 3341 6393 8434 2090
5421 2085 6592 9237 1380 7596 8153 3151
6519 3198 531 2721 8273 6647 5864 5536
1525 9949 8473 5011 2289

NINETEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

On Thurſday the 31ſt October.

7021 7274 5111 Prizes of 100 Pagodas.

5057 Prize of 50 Pagodes.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas. each viz.

9450/3410 2555 9824 8463 9002 6153 5072
8720 9401 3685 9793 4015 836 1305 4350
7007 6631 4918 4583 9652 4129 9081 4770
194 9015 3956 2904 5960 4821 1346 4715
1967 7950 6308 3476 9757 3161 657 7147
3318 9247 5281 644 9209 169 2399 3097
4494 7395 8840 8800 3487 7418 9828 3666
4059 2125 2414 2167 1041 1764 3149

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

AT THE CLOSE OF NINETEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Thurſday 31ſt October, 1793.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of Star Pagodas,		10,000
1	Prize of		2,500
2	Ditto	1,000	2,000
4	Ditto	500	2,000
8	Ditto	250	2,000
17	Ditto	100	1,700
30	Ditto	50	1,500
1567	Ditto	20	31,340
			53,040
1	As Laſt Drawn		5,000
		Total	58,040

Tickets drawn	4750
Ditto Undrawn	5250
	10,000

PRIZES DRAWN.

1	Prize as Firſt Drawn.		500
1	Prize of Star Pagodas		2,500
2	Prizes of	1,000 each	2,000
4	Prize of	500	2,000
10	Prize of	250	2,500
23	Prizes of	100	2,300
50	ditto	50	2,500
1,383	Ditto	20	27,660
		Total	41,970

Tickets, warranted not Drawn, are now ſelling at 15 Pagodas each.

Returned Prizes taken in payment, deducting 10 per Cent, as uſual.

A Character of the Marquis de la Fayette written before the preſent War.

Fayette finding that he had ſuddenly become an hero at a very cheap rate, conceived that it would be equally eaſy for him to paſs himſelf for a Stateſman. There is no War at preſent, and in the interim he has turned Politician. Nature has organiſed him no better for an orator, than ſhe had formed him for the School of Mars; but in ſpite of nature, he has declaimed, juſt as he conquered. The misfortune of Fayette is, to have great pretentions and trite ideas. He has undertaken to protect the cauſe of Liberty; not that he feels any Vocation in her favor, not that he wiſhes to foſter and and aſſiſt her; but he hopes, by taking the ſide of the leaſt numerous party, to be better obſerved; and, if he be condemned to be ſilent at Paris, at leaſt he is determined to be known in the Country, where he raves like a Dæmoniac.—Fayette has been ſo ingenious as to perſuade himſelf, that he is the Author of the American Revolution; and accordingly he prepares to become one of the prime actors in the Revolution of France, he miſtakers clamor for glory; the ſurpriſe of a cottage, for a martial victory; the compliment of a ſword for an undecaying Monument; the language of ceremony for the breath of immortal fame; the routine of promotion for the reward of victore; and the diſplay of conſtitutional valour for the conſummation of Heroiſm. He loves not the Court becauſe he feels himſelf a ſtranger to it; he loves not ſociety becauſe every man is there confined to his Niche, he loves not the ſex, becauſe if they lead not to fortune they ſubtract from reputation. On the other hand, he loves Clubs, becauſe there one picks up the Ideas of other men, to produce them on a proper occaſion as our own; he loves Foreigners becauſe they are not very ſtrict and ſcrupulous in anatomiſing; *he loves fools becauſe the are content to liſten and admire.*

Fayette is no author; becauſe to the Character of an author, there are required Argumentation diſquiſition ſtyle. The World judges of authors with ſeverity, are they frigid? They are deſpiſed; do they commit miſtakes? They are laughed at; but in Converſation fire is rather deſired than Accuracy, and ornament than depth; the man of accurate diſtinctions is there treated as a pedant, and to reaſon ill, is eſſentially neceſſary to him who would converſe agreeably. He formerly attacked a Miniſter in diſgrace, with as little Malice as he now diſplays diſcernment. Perſons at firſt imagined that ſome great project was about to diſcloſe itſelf, and that extraordinary diſcoveries were about to be made. No ſuch thing; Fayette was in no ſort vindictive, and he poſſeſſed no information. He thought of nothing but filling with his Name the mouths of lounging orators, and Reflexion came too late to remind him, that the Character of the *unfortunate* is regarded as ſacred by the man of *true Delicacy*. Such is Fayette, he has acquired a ſort of Renown more from the crude ill digeſted opinions of a particular party, than from the intrinſic Merit of the man himſelf, this he knows and feels when the Cupola of his vanity is reached by the bend of his timid ſenſations, his *party* has applauded in him what he deſired to appear, not what he really is, beſide he affects the Exterior of modeſty, that will ever impoſe, when ſeconded by an avowed indifference of perſonal intereſt and the ſucceſs of this quality is infallible; but the ſentiment is in him conſtitutional indolence. His reputation and literary Character are finiſhed, he may diſcover the Lengthning of his literary ſhadow is not imperceptible.

Nature has gifted him with a Memory retentive tho' not accurate. Scanty of invention, of art, of energy and ever on the hunt after petty ſucceſſes: the dimenſions of his Cloſet are the exact Counterpart of the dimenſions of his mind. The outlines of his military Reputation are only ſketched, and the firſt War, muſt decide on his value.

MIRABEAU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER

SIR,

I HAVE peruſed with much pleaſure, and with unaffected approbation, the ingenious, the liberal, and well intentioned eſſay of Albert, in the laſt Hircarrah, the propoſition is so [illegible] in the abſtract, that no modification can increaſe its utility or place it in a view, ſo tempting to minds, influenced by the aſpiring *Laudis Amor*; the difficulty, that ſuggeſts itſelf, is the ſelection of ſubjects in India, on which diſcuſſion may be ventured with accuracy, and with ſafety, where the nature of it, with reſpect to its Dominion its territorial Revenues its Manufactures, and natural produce, requires the ſtrong controul of Military Government, and where, indiſcriminate and large emigrations, cannot be permitted with due regard, to the preſent Intereſts and future views of a Company, which have with comparatively little aſſiſtance, eſtabliſhed an empire in Eaſt-India, more extenſive and productive, than the boaſted acquiſitions of the Cæſars. The Eſſayiſt is by the Policy of the Government, thus inherent in its vital principle, excluded from an inveſtigation, and from a Reſearch into many important Subjects that naturally exite attention and inquiry, and tempt the adventurer into Statements, and Communications, adverſe to the wiſhes of the exiſting Government; there is Need of Courage, and no ordinary Share of Courage, to be the firſt, to launch a Truth, upon the Ocean of Mind; or even to riſk an Opinion, from the diſquſition of which, Benefit may ariſe. Every new Principle, and generally every Attempt to deviate from acquieſcent Rule, is ſuffered to paſs without Notice, or received with Ridicule and Contempt, he who advances either, neceſſarily preſents himſelf, the Butt of a thouſand Sarcaſms, unleſs his Reputation can enſure him Reſpect, and the Errors are then reſpected as the Caſualties of Genius, 'It is the Eſſence of Liberty in Government, which are maintained in their Order and Reſpect, more by the Union and Opinion of the People at large, than by the force of military Power, to give a free Courſe to all kinds of Ideas, every one is there permitted (under the wholeſome Reſtraint of known permanent Law made virtually by the People themſelves) to publiſh whatever he thinks uſeful, unchecked by the ſlighteſt apprehenſion or Oppreſſion. "Truth can never reach the Throne if it be "not conveyed on the Wings of Liberty" With ſuch politic, indiſpenſable Reſtrictions, exiſting in this Country, equally for the Benefit of the Proprietors, and the State, as for the Safety of the Europeans, who reſide under the Protection of both; Difficulties of ſelecting Subjects expedient for liberal diſcuſſion, muſt neceſſarily prevail: the Objects remaining, muſt be either on literary Productions in a limited Society where every one claims the Right of pointing the Alluſion, or dreſſed in ſo allegorical an habit, that it is uſually conſidered a feeble Plagiariſm of a Tale, originally well told. Botany in all its Branches is a Subject which preſents itſelf to the learned and laborious with rich Promiſe, and India peculiarly favourable to the Reſearch and Enquiry, but to few is the neceſſary Talent of inveſtigating this uſeful Science imparted, at preſent it is well monopoliſed here and ſo ſucceſsfully managed, that Want of Ardour in the Purſuit in this Inſtance is poſitive Merit where Competition would be ſo feeble; but with all this Statement of Difficulty this Aſſertion of Barrenneſs, *Young Joe*, the Neighbour of *Albert*, has refeted my Poſitions, by the humor, the Pleaſantry and the Seaſonableneſs of his Letter, he affords me ſmall Chance of eſtabliſhing my Poſitions, if he continues the Circulation of his humorous fund.

VINDEX.

Madras Courier.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1793.

MADRAS.

A DANISH ſhip, named the Johanna Maria, commanded by Captain Bolle, arrived in the river of Calcutta, on Monday the 7th October, from Europe, her departure was much later, than any of the Engliſh Indiamen, yet has ſhe not brought any information, additional to the former detail;—by ſome unaccountable prejudice or indifference, which governs the minds of the Commanders of Northern European ſhips, they have not gratified Aſiatic ſolicitude, with any intereſting accounts from the Continent, during the preſent momentous period.

In contradiction to the ſtatement given by Mr. Gormley, late Chief Officer of the Hope, of the loſs of that ſhip, we are deſired to ſtate, from Mr. Monro, a very ſenſible young man then on board, and one of the ſeaconnies, an European, who was at the wheel till the ſhip ſtruck, that Mr. Gormley took the ſhip under his command, on the 16th inſtant, at 9 A. M. that the particulars of the weather, and the managing of the ſhip are correct, and alſo, the circumſtance of his being taken to his cot, from fatigue, on the 16th about 9 o'clock A. M. where he continued, till about 9 P. M. Mr. Monro then informed him, that the ſhip lay ſouth weſt, upon which, Mr. Gormley went on deck, where almoſt all the people were then aſleep, he aſked the Gunner, who had the watch at that time, if there were any ſhips in ſight, he ſaid, there were, and had wore, and were then on his larboard quarter, and aſked him to wear the ſhip, but which he refuſed, and ſaid, he did not care, that he remained on deck at that time a few minutes, and returned to his cot, without giving any orders to change the courſe of the ſhip, and continued till 11 P. M. when one of the Seaconnies at the wheel, made many efforts, and even kicked him to wake him, ſaying, the land was cloſe on board them, but without ſucceſs, that at no time of the day or night, was the Lead thrown or any order given to ſound, that the Officer came on deck, about half paſt 11 P. M. juſt before the ſhip ſtruck, and appeared quite ſtupified, and incapable of giving orders, and nothing was attempted to ſave the Ship, by ordering an Anchor to be dropped or wearing, that ſhe ſtruck ſoon after, and Mr. Gormley left the Ship nearly the firſt Man on the 18th October about 6 o'Clock A. M. having previouſly thrown over board all his own property. Mr. Monro, continued on board till about 4 o'Clock P. M. during that time the Tinduls and Laſcars broke open Capt. Wilſon's Bureau and Boxes and took out his plate and other, articles of value to a large amount, without any meaſures taken by Mr. Gormley, to preſerve them.

There were two Anchors hanging at the Ships Bows with Cables of great weight and ſtrength.

LOVELY HANNAH, CAPT. ORME

This Ship ſailed from Bengal in April laſt, bound to the coaſt with Rice and Grain, there were two Paſſengers on board; Enſign Barrol of the Madras eſtabliſhment and Mr. Harding a Gentlemen of the Law in Calcutta, the Ship was almoſt new and in every reſpect apparently calculated to endure a long voyage, above ſix Months have now elapſed ſince ſhe ſailed and no information has yet been given reſpecting her; and little expectation remains of her Safety.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE would not do Cenſor, ſo much injuſtice as to ſuppoſe him the Author of the letter ſigned Philo Hircarrah.

The Poetry ſigned a Friend, is too perſonal for Inſertion.

ARRIVALS.

The Reliance Capt. Carle from Bengal, with Rice, She left the Pilot ſix days ago.—October 21, Ship Lord Auckland, Lay, Calcutta.—22, Ship Sarah, Burn, Chittagong.—Ship Anna and Eliza, Haldane, Calcutta.—23, Ship Henry, Wheatley, ditto.—24, Ship Dorothea Elizabeth Walker, ditto.—26, Ship Boddam, Mot. ditto.—Brig Minith, Shean, Corringa.

BIRTHS.

Yeſterday Morning the Lady of Capt. Norris, of the Engineers of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

The 13th. Ulto.—in Camp near Rachore, Nizam's Country,—Lieut. Timothy Kennedy, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery

At Attoor, the 21ſt Ulto.—Mr. John Delaval Heron, Conductor of Ordnance.

W. A. Dobbyn Eſq. lately appointed Chief of Maſulipatnam, on the death of A. Sadlier Eſq.

POET'S CORNER.

The SATRAP and the LEECH.

"MADAM," the grave phyſician ſaid,
You poſitively muſt be bled."—
"O Sir! no Launcet I beſeech!"—
"If you prefer it, uſe a Leech."—
"They're monſtrous things, and take ſuch hold,
"It make one's very blood run cold"—
"Some blood to loſe muſt be your lot,
"No matter whether cold or hot."
The point is gain'd, the Leech apply'd;
Delighted quaff's the ſanguine tide;
'Til to unuſual bulk diſtended,
He drops:—the Lady's fears are ended:
The Leech, to all appearance dead,
Is now with ſearching ſalt o'erſpread;
He labours with convulſive throes,
And back the crimſon deluge throws.
A Satrap, puff'd with Eaſtern pride,
The ſuffering animal eſpy'd;
And thus with cruel taunts began
To exerciſe *the Rights of Man.*
"Deteſted Reptile! ſcum of earth!
"To whom ſome noxious Bog gave birth,
"What ſavage hand in cruel ſpite
"Hath brought thy hated form to light,
"So ſoon to ſcorn thy native mud,
"And like a bravoe feaſt on blood?
"Now burſt! voracious glutton, burſt!
"And own thy puniſhment is juſt."
This arrogant and cruel ſpeech
Fail'd not to rouſe the fainting Leech;
Who lifted ſlow his languid head,
And in a faltering accent ſaid.
"O tyrant! learn thyſelf to know,
"Nor triumph in another's woe;
"Want urg'd the Bravo, nature me,
"But no ſuch motive urges thee,
"For days of care, and ſleepleſs nights,
"Diſturb'd by coward fancy's ſprites,
"For conſcience and for honor ſold,
"What is the compenſation?—Gold.
"By ſordid Avarice impell'd.
"Thy thirſt hath ours far excell'd,
"And that deteſted vice alone
"May comprehend all crimes in one.
"Thy inſults ceaſe, and e're too late,
"Be warn'd by my untimely fate;
"Ere ſome bold hand, with upright view,
"*Enquiry's potent ſalt* ſhall ſtrew,
"Thy fame deſtroy, thy proſpects blight,
"Each dark tranſaction bring to light;
"While honeſt men delighted ſee
"Thy bloated bags diſgorge, like me.

GRUB.

TRANSPOSITION of the RIDDLE ULTIMATUM.

WHEN Bath, grown ſneaking, chaffers for a Shilling,
And am'rous Pembroke, finds a dame unwilling:
When Boyd exults to hear of Elliot dead;
And Ely pants not, for the Archmitr'd Head;
When Portland ſhall originate a Scheme
And blund'ring Politics, not Fox's Theme;
When Barrymore his Credit ſhall retrieve;
And ſage Dundas ſhall wealthy Nabobs leave,
When Thurlow's meek, and condeſcends to Bow,
And Pride diſguſts us not, in *dingy* Howe;
When Shelburne grows both plauſible and true;
And Wyndham argues without Edmund's Cue;
When Buckingham ſhall be, like him of Old:
And Denbigh decent grown ſhall ceaſe to ſcold;
When Sheridan rejects the Patriot's part;
And Pitt ſeen writhing ſhall deny the Smart;
When Devon's Duke ſhall change his vacant face,
And Worceſter give up Law, to mumble Grace;
When forward Roſe makes modeſty his Datum
When Burke's in France, and ſhall not irritate 'em
Pitt ſhall explain the Riddle Ultimatum.

EPIGRAM.

THE plan I deteſt, ſo excuſe me, my friend,
If deſpiſing the *means*, I relinquiſh the *end*:
Do you then purſue it, coax, wheedle, and flatter,
Conceal well the truth, and again *lick the Platter*.
In Sun-ſhine, you know, it is beſt to make hay.—
—Adieu my moſt worthy, good, Vicar of Bray.

CENSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

AS a Printer of a Public Print is liable to be called upon by the Author of any Eſſay or Matter ſent to the Preſs, for Errors that may occur in the Typograhical Line,—I have to obſerve, that I was waited upon by Mr. Boggie, with regard to ſeveral that appeared in his Letter, inſerted in the laſt Hircarrah, which through hurry of buſineſs eſcaped my notice.—I ſhall eſteem myſelf obliged by your inſerting in your next Courier, the following *Errata*:—

HIRCARRAH.

2d Page Column I.—lines 99 & 100—for—*As to bonds which have been diſcounted by me*,—read—*As to bonds that have been diſcounted, and which have been paid by me.*

Ditto Column II.—line 84—for—*open for the inſpection of any perſon*—read—*and ever will be open for the inſpection of any perſon.*

Your obedient Servant,
A. B. BONE.
Printer of the Hircarrah.

MR. EDITOR.

I deſire your Correſpondent Vindex will not attempt to palm upon me the lubberly Offspring of Philo Hircarrah—I have a *large Family* of my own, and poſitively refuſe to take the Bantling under my protection.

CENSOR.

TO MR. WILLIAM BOGGIE.

SIR,

YOUR Wallajawbaad friend, who made his appearance in the laſt Hicarrah, is almoſt as violent and fully as illuſtrative as yourſelf: I congratulate you on this ſeaſonable additional *Prop*; although I am apprehenſive that the Public will not receive much gratification in knowing, that

"Even Shadows have their Shadows too."

You ſay that your Inclination has triumphed over your Intention, and that in oppoſition to the advice of your Friends you have riſqued a few words reſpecting myſelf—I feel the obligation Mr. Boggie, and ſhall endeavour to acknowledge it.

You admit that the Offers of your Friend, to the Creditors of the late Mr. J. Hall, were made, ſubſequent to the commencement of the proceedings againſt you in the Mayor's Court, and you muſt, conſequently, admit that they were intended to prevent a proſecution of thoſe proceedings—the reaſon is obvious. And I will now explain the nature of the newly diſcovered Facts, upon which the Creditors had determined to purſue coercive meaſures, and which rendered it diſhonorable to accede to thoſe held out by you and your Friend.—They diſcovered that Mr. Hall had died inteſtate, and that you were not an Executor. You perceive, Sir, that I am not ſo tender of coming to particulars as you are, and when the matter, now depending in the Mayor's Court, ſhall have been determined, you may reſt aſſured that I will be more explicit.

You inſinuated in your Letter of the 22d Inſtant, that the Creditors had loaded you with oppreſſion, and as the fact had not come within my knowledge, I called upon you to ſhew in what manner ſuch imputed oppreſſion had been exerciſed, and you now anſwer in general Terms "that it too well known to be denied."—I declare that I do not know it, and therefore challenge its exiſtence.—But this I know Mr. Boggie—you have loudly complained of it, as a heavy and unjuſt grievance, and made uſe of it, to its utmoſt extent, in other communications, than thoſe you have ſubmitted to the public, through the medium of the Hicarrah, in ſupport of your multiplied exertions to prevent a legal ſcrutin into, what you abſurdly enough call, your *rights*. And allow me to aſk you, Mr. Boggie, although you are not much diſpoſed to anſwer Queſtions, whether it was not with a view of giving energy to thoſe exertions, and enſuring ſucceſs to your Plan, that you have ſo repeatedly announced, in the News Papers, your intentions to diſcharge the Bonded claims on the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Hall?—You imagined, no doubt, and with ſone reaſon, that ſuch conduct would dazzle and arreſt the general opinion, and be ultimately productive of the prejudice neceſſary in your favor; for who could poſſibly diſpute your honeſty and diſintereſtedneſs, towards the Creditors, who ſaw you not only very ready, but extremely anxious, to pay their Bonds, ſo far as the aſſetts in your poſſeſſion would enable you. The plan was well deſigned and does honor to your ingenuity: it is true, it did not anſwer the expectations you had raiſed on it; but the failure, which would have ſunk, beyond the poſſibility of riſing again, men of limited reſource and common ſtratagem, made no impreſſion upon your mind; foiled in one attempt, you ſoon determined upon another, and, changing your object, with your misfortune, you ſaw or fancied you ſaw a proſpect of ſucceſs in adhering to your declared intentions regarding the payment of the Bonds.—You knew it would produce one good effect—it woulp leſſen the number of your Adverſaries—and you conceived alſo that by ſuch means you might be enabled to invalidate the ſteps they had taken againſt you.—This is a truth which even you will not venture to deny, and it will ſerve as a key to your rigid honeſty, and explain the virtuous principle that governed you, in diſburſing the ſum of ninety two thouſand Pagodas.

Men under the influence of their paſſions ſeldom act correctly or, prudently—you have been led by them into errors that are eaſy of detection and aſſertions eaſily refuted. You ſay "you have not with held from the "Creditors their indiſputable rights; for "that you have paid their Bonds ſo far as "the aſſets would permit you"—You have in your hands at this moment a balance of aſſets amounting to eight thouſand Pagodas and which you have refuſed to Creditors, who have applied to you to diſcharge their Bonds—If you do not conſider this as withholding property from thoſe who are entitled to receive it, pray what other appellation do you give it?

I have no where aſſerted, as you would inſinuate, that you had paid your Friend's Bond before it was due. I remarked, only, that you had paid him in preference to other Creditors who had an equal and, according to your own Idea of things, a ſuperior right: as you have diſtinguiſhed, or pretended to diſtinguiſh your payments by the priority of date of the Bond. The Law knows not, nor does it allow of that mode of payment, every Bond, be its date, as it may, becomes due on the deceaſe of the obligor; however as you had eſtabliſhed the doctrine you ſhould have conformed to it; otherwiſe the natural concluſion is, that it was held out to anſwer concealed purpoſes, In diſcharging the Bond of your friend you have departed from that doctrine. You have here the real ſtate of your conduct, it is for you to reconcile it with integrity and veracity if you can.

In order to ſhew that you were under the neceſſity of making partial payments, you ſay, you were not ſafe in making proportionate dividends. Allow me, to remind you that, at a meeting of the Creditors, your friend ſuggeſted you might be inclined to give up the ſum, you then held, amounting to about eighty thouſand Pagodas, provided they would give you a ſufficient indemnification: the ſuggeſtion was embraced without heſitation, your friend with drew to conſult you upon the occaſion and he forgot to return again.

In your endeavours to explain away reaſon and truth, whilſt touching upon the ſubject of the Bonds that were diſcounted by the original obliges, you ſay "the Creditors had entered into an obligation, purporting that they would not receive payment of their Bonds from you." In this inſtance, as in many others, your information has been incorrect; the obligation alluded to, was framed for purpoſes of a very different deſcription; but look into your liſt, Mr. Boggie, and you well find, that gentlemen who had not ſigned or, I believe, even ſeen that obligation were under the neceſſity of aſſigning their Bonds in common with others, In you letter of the 22d Ultimo you ſay you "knew nothing of any Bonds having been diſcounted until they were preſented to you for payment by *ſtrangers*." Here you are again wrong: with one exception only all the aſſignees were your moſt intimate friends, confidential adviſers or zealous partizans

I am very glad to hear that Mr. Hall's Eſtate was ſolvent at the time you obtained your probate: convince the world, that this Circumſtance is well founded; bring forward, the account by which it may be demonſtrated it will afford you an opportunity ſo far as it will go to exult over the groundleſs aſſertions of your opponents; for there are, who aver the contrary, produce the Statement you have made, from the materials furniſhed by the Debaſh as he is amongſt the number of thoſe who have declared the Eſtate to be inſolvent.

You are certainly right in your conjecture, as to my avocation, when you ſay, that I am not a lawyer—but I have a ſufficient knowledge of the laws of my country to know, that an Executor, notwithſtanding he takes the oath you have deſcribed, is liable to be cited by a Creditor, at any time and at all times, to render an account of his Executorſhip: and ſhould he be hardy enough to refuſe, the law will compel him to yield obedience. Your aſſertion therefore that you were ſanctioned by the law, had you detained the amount you poſſeſſed, until the expiration of twelve months, is without foundation.—It would not ſanction you in detaining it a ſingle hour, when a creditor, againſt whom no exception, could be taken, had demanded payment of his debt, and after all, Mr. Boggie, what has this to do with the account I have required from you? You have boaſted of your honeſty, and you have publiſhed ſtatements in the Hircarrah, to prove the fact: I ſay, that thoſe ſtatements are untrue, and I have proved, that they are ſo, and, conſcious that you cannot confute the charge, you enter into details that have no manner of connection in it—if you can confute it do ſo; but let the public be the judges. Give the ſtatement I have ſo repeatedly aſked from you, and if you appear to be in the right, I will retract every thing I have ſaid. You firſt came forward a candidate for public favour, or I ſhould have held it unfair and unjuſt to introduce your name in a public print—the preſs groaned under your *Props*, and the public were ſeized with your advertiſements—candor was your watch word, and honor and probity, integrity and diſintereſtedneſs your conſtant themes—the moment you were called on to do a ſimple duty, you ſpurned at the idea, and thought it derogatory to your conſequence to anſwer a fair queſtion, that had ariſen out of your own propoſitions; another time you will reflect upon the predicament on which you may be pleaſed by indulging your vanity, and attempting to obtain that indulgence which you are not entitled to receive.—You will attend more to the old proverb, which, although vulgar, contains good advice, and "look before you leap."

At a future period I ſhall again addreſs you; I ſhall then ſpeak to very material points, relative to the manner in which you diſpoſed of the effects of the late Mr. J. H——; and it may then appear, that you have trembled more from the apprehenſion of loſing your commiſſion of five per cent. than from any regard for the perſon whom you denominate the reſiduary Legatee? a perſon for whom I have the higheſt reſpect, and whoſe amiable qualities deſerve and will, I am perſuaded, receive every attention from Mr. Hall's creditors.

I have only to add, that the reward I have received, or ever ſhall receive, for the trouble I have taken, in my exertions to incline you to the diſcharge of your duty, is the ſatisfaction I may derive in doing away the unjuſt and injurious impreſſions you had endeavoured to raiſe againſt men of worth and honor, and whom you had by every means in your power harraſſed and oppreſſed.

A BOND CREDITOR.

Bengal Extract.

CALCUTTA:

G. O. By Colonel Ahmuty, 1793.

Lieut. Robert Armſtrong, of the 18th battalion of Native Infantry, is appoinedt Aid-de-Camp to Col. Jones, from the 16th ult.

Lieut. D. Berrell, comes on full pay, from the 20th September, and is poſted to the 4th battalion, vice Lieutenant Mulock, deceaſed.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department on the 5th October, 1793.

Major General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. being arrived in Bengal, conſented to take command of the Troops under the Preſidency, during the abſence of Marquis Cornwallis.

Reſolved accordingly, and ordered, that all reports and returns of the Army be made to Sir Robert Abercromby.

G. O. By Col. Ahmuty, 5th Oct. 1793.

In compliance with the orders of Government, dated 5th October, 1793, all returns and reports of the ſeveral corps of the Army, are from this day to be made to Major General Sir Robert Abercromby.

FORT WILLIAM, 7th October, 1793.

G. O.—By MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY. K. B.

Col. Ahmuty will be pleaſed to proceed to the Station of Cawnpore, as ſoon as convenient.

The appointment of Secretary to the Commanding Officer of the troops, held by Lieutenant Fireworker Ahmuty to ceaſe from the 5th inſtant.

Gen. Abercromby has been pleaſed to make the following appointments;

Major William Scott, to be Perſian Interfreter.

Capt. Ahmuty of His Majeſty's 57th Regiment, to be Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Capt. Hall of the 75th Regiment to be Aid-de-Camp.

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 8th.

G. O.—By Major Gen, Sir Robert Abercrombie.

Major Dawes comes upon the full pay of his rank from the 9th Sept. *vice* Major Duncan, promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. Major Dawes will deliver over the charge of the 12th battalion to the ſenior Subaltern of that corps, and to remain unpoſted, till further orders.

Lieut. W. Burke is removed from the 1ſt European battalion, to the 18th battalion N. I. in the room of Lieut. Armſtrong.

Lieut. Shuldham comes on full pay from the 29th ult. and is poſted to the 1ſt European battalion, vice Lieut. Burke removed.

The Genoeſe ſhip Minerva, Capt. Smith, ſailed for Oſtend on Friday laſt.—Mr. Joſeph Price, Sen. Mr. Price, Junior, and his Lady—and Leiut. Myer, of the Madras eſtabliſhment, have gone paſſengers in the Minerva.

SUBSTANCE OF

MR. DUNDAS's SPEECH,

ON

INDIA AFFAIRS.

APRIL 23, 1793.

(Continued from our last.)

HAVING thus given his opinion of the foreign and domestic government, required for Indian affairs, he could not but offer a public apology for differing in opinion, on the subject of the appointment to the Governments and Supreme Councils in India, from Lord Cornwallis, who recommended, that this power should be vested in the Crown. Two reasons had induced him to prefer the continuance of the present system. One was, that the Crown had the power of recalling these Officers, if their administration appeared to be directed by any but public measures. Another was, that a minister might be prevailed upon from private motives, or by solicitations from those whom it might be difficult to resist, to appoint persons whom he himself might not entirely approve of, the case, however, was widely different, when the Minister could only recommend a character to the judgement of twenty-four persons. This check was a proper one on the Executive Power, and obviously tended to make the Directors careful in choosing a man, whose appointment they could not avow to the public. These were his reasons for recommending the continuance of the present mode of appointing to the Governments in India, and he left them to the consideration of Parliament as an apology, why he had adventured to differ in opinion from the high authority to which he had referred.

Mr. Dundas now proceeded to consider the subject of the East India Trade, and stated the general question, *under what regulations ought the Trade to the East Indies to be in future conducted?* He prefaced his observations upon this subject, by alluding to the difficulties, which upon it, as well as on the subject of Government, he had experienced, from the influence of prevailing speculations and theory; but here also he held it to be his duty to rely on experience alone." I wish not (said he) to curb the spirit of commercial enterprize in a nation, where it ought to be cherished and encouraged; on the contrary, I wish to give it its utmost scope, consistently with the safety of those who may engage in it, and with the general prosperity of the kingdom. Parliament has to hear the claims of all parties, to listen to the reasoning by which they support them, and to keep its judgement to one great object, the interest of the British Empire."

"If any branch of commerce (arrived at whatever height it may be) shall be made a subject of commercial argument, and the history of it not taken into view, like a law, the system of trade may seem to be obvious, while the application of it will be found impracticable. If the East India trade of Britain is the greatest commercial concern which has as yet occured in the annals of polished nations, it is at the same time, the most striking example by which we could illustrate the force of the preceding experimental observation. Were a Member of this House, merely to take up the account of the profits of the East India trade, and then to fix his attention on the surplus revenues, proposed to be divided between the public and the Company, and without looking back to the vicissitudes through which the trade has passed for nearly two centuries, or examining the aids which the nation has given to prop up the credit of the East India Company, as its commercial representative in Asia, I can suppose him embracing the opinion, that monopolies are baneful in their spirit, and exclusive privileges destructive in their tendency; and he has the authority of the first modern writers on commerce to support his plausible opinion. If, however, he will look back to the losses which the Company have experienced, or if he will examine the profits, which, from time to time, they have drawn on their capital stock, he will probably start back from his own speculations, and reflect and deliberate well, before he will give his voice for depriving them of their exclusive privileges."

In this place, Mr. Dundas took an interesting retrospect of the history of the East India trade, and the substance of his observations was nearly as follows: "The staples of Asia, (he said) viz. spiceries and aromatics, precious stones, and wrought silks and cottons, had been in estimation among all the polished nations, and with all the great Sovereigns in the ancient and modern worlds. As the darkness which hung over Europe, during the middle ages, began to be dispelled, the same taste for the productions of the East was created by the commercial efforts of the Italian Republics. By means of caravans and the navigation of rivers, the produce of India was brought to shores of the Mediterranean, and carried from the ports of this sea, by the traders of Venice and Genoa, to the different countries in the North of Europe. The riches acquired by these Republicans, in consequence of the exclusive privileges they possessed, in the countries through which the commodities had to pass before they reached the Mediterranean; if it had given them the entire possession of the trade, it at the same time tended to rouse the spirit of enterprize and of discovery among the other European nations. In consequence of this prevailing spirit, the Portugueze, under Vasco de Gama, discovered the passage to India, by the Cape of Good Hope, and in a short time, not only annihilated the trade of the Italian Republics, but acquired the trade and the settlement in India, which gave to Emanuel an exclusive possession of all the wealth which the East could then send to Europe.

"About the latter end of the 16th century, the Dutch became independent of the crown of Spain, and sent their armed ships to the East Indies. In a few years they were the rivals and supplanters of the power and influence of the Portugueze, and at last erected their several, but connected East India Companies, carrying on the trade upon a joint stock, and under an exclusive priviledge.

"This spirit of commercial enterprize, in a short time, induced France to engage in the Asiatic trade, and in imitation of the Dutch, to establish its East India Company. The French, however, were not as yet acquainted with the principles upon which a foreign and distant trade could be established, having been accustomed only to a narrow traffic with their European neighbours.

"During these important commercial transactions, England also become an eager competitor in the trades and navigation to the Eastern World. Possessed of more national ardour, and equally persevering with the Dutch, emerging too from civil and religious thraldom, it determined to participate with the Portuguese, and the Dutch commercial adventurers in the profits of the trade to the East Indies. Imitating the example of the other European nations, Queen Elizabeth gave a Charter to the *London Company* in 1600. At first, one or more of the adventurers were entitled to carry on the trade upon their own shares, but in a short time it was found necessary, to rest the whole of the concern upon a joint stock. In the succeeding reigns, the Crown frequently granted licences to individuals, and the London Company had to struggle, not only against the foreign Companies of Europe, but against the English interlopers. At last a new Association was formed, under the name of the *English East India Company*; the Charter of the London Association still remaining. It was soon, however, found, that two Companies belonging to the same nation, neither could carry on the trade with profit to themselves, nor for the interest of their country. The London Company had, besides, purchased up the greatest part of the shares of the English; the ruin of both would have followed, had not the whole subject been referred to Lord Godolphin, and had not, upon his award, the present *United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies*, been established. From this period to the middle of the present century, the trade to the East Indies had nothing peculiar to distinguish its character in Britain, from the other countries in Europe; the ships of the European Companies, in general, carried out bullion and produce, and brought back goods from India and China, to be disposed of at our sales in London. Towards the middle of the present century, however, France formed the bold design of acquiring territorial possessions in India, and the struggle between the French and the English Companies terminated, in our acquiring extensive provinces, yielding, a revenue of many millions sterling, and comprehending about twenty millions of inhabitants. This triumph of England was ratified by the memorable peace of 1763. The House may easily form an idea of the state of our Asiatic commerce, at this juncture, from the following statement:

From 1731 to 1741, on an average of ten years, there was paid for bullion exported, £. 464,574; for goods and stores exported £. 152,609; the bills drawn on the Court of Directors, amounted to £. 167,410; and the amount of the sales in Europe was £. 1,700,675.

From 1741 to 1747, on the average of six years there was paid, for bullion exported, £. 567,238; for goods and stores exported £. 189,411; the bills drawn on the Court of Directors, amounted to £. 230,914; and the sales of the goods amounted to £. 1,907,105.

From 1747 to 1757, on an average of ten years, there was paid, for bullion exported, £. 767,077; for goods and stores exported £. 267,730; the bills drawn on the C[illegible] of Directors amounted to £. 164,4[illegible] [illegible] sales of goods amounted to £. 2,14[illegible]

From 1757 to 1767, on an average of ten years there was paid, for bullion exported, £. 121,287; for goods and stores exported £. 428,707; the bills drawn on the Court of Directors, amounted to £. 432,891; and the sales of goods amounted to £. 2,315,573.

Mr. Dundas, having thus given a view of the Company's affairs, when their situation was merely commercial, or changing to the novel character of delegated Sovereigns, drawing revenues from rich Provinces, to be realised through the medium of trade, (after again adverting to the magnitude of our possessions, and to the acquisition of the Dewnnee), observed, that the Company was the instrument of Government, remitting a revenue which was to furnish a capital for trade, exclusively of the exports upon which they had formerly depended. Adverting again to the laudable interferences of Parliament to obtain, upon evidence a knowledge of the actual value of the British possessions in India, and to the successive regulations in different acts, down to the period, when the present system of controul was established in 1784; he concluded "That the Company had now become the organ, by which the Indian Empire of Britain ought to be administered."

Upon this system Mr. Dundas remarked, there were a variety of opinions: by one set of men it was maintained, that it was a political absurdity, to entrust to a Commercial Association, the Government of an Empire; since the very nature of this power rendered it impracticable for the Company's Servants, either to conduct commerce upon proper principles, or to govern our subjects in India wisely or well. "But is it not true, said he, that the revenues of India must pass to Britain through the medium of trade? It is not true, that the manufacturers of Britain, whether we view them as exporting produce, wrought up from the materials of our own country, or as drawing their gains from produce that depends on raw materials, imported from the East, have become rich? Is it not true, that the tribute from India cannot be realised in Britain, with safety to the State, through any other medium, but that of a regulated trade? Is it not true, that from the acquisition of the Duannee to the present times (particularly since the controul of the Executive Power has been successfully employed to prevent abuses in the administration of this Government and Revenues of India) that the trade has been rapidly improving and increasing, and that Parliament have had annually the evidence of this fact before them? The inference is obvious, that in the trade, as well as in Government of India, experience may be at variance with plausible speculation; but that in trade, as well as in Government, we must rely on practice."

Here Mr. Dundas laid before the House the following interesting statement; by which, he observed, the increase of the trade, since the acquisition of the Duannee, would be fully illustrated.

From 1767 to 1777, on an average of ten years, there was paid, for bullion exported, £. 110,042 and for goods and stores exported £. 489,081; the amount of the bills, drawn on the Court of Directors, was £. 458,768; and of the sales in Europe £. 3,329,136.

From 1777 to 1784, on an average of seven years, there was paid for bullion £. 5,653; for goods and stores exported £. 500,089; the bills drawn on the Court of Directors amounted to £. 761,425; and the sales of goods to £. 3,185,556.

From 1784 to 1790, on an average of five years, there was paid for bullion exported, £. 617,930; for goods and stores exported £. 635,145; the bills drawn on the Court of Directors amounted to £. 1,551,985; and the sales of goods amounted £. 4,572,466.

From 1790 to 1793, on an average of three years, there was paid, for Bullion exported, £. 466, 893; for goods and stores exported £. 935,776; the Bills drawn on the Court of Directors amounted to £. 668,366; and the sales of goods amounted to £. 5, 103, 094.

Having thus explained upon evidence, what the existing interests of Britain are in India, Mr. Dundas proceeded to examine the arguments which had been laid before him upon the subject of the open Trade.

In the first place, he had been told, that the Revenue might pass through the Company, though their exclusive privileges were to cease and determine; and if these were not admitted, that the Revenue might be distributed among the Private Merchants, and through them be realised in Britain, as safely as through the Company. Before he could assent to either of these opinions, it became necessary to him to advert to the consequences of admitting them.

"I am of opinion, said he, after viewing the magnitude of the Revenue and of the surplus, after discovering the degree in in which the Public is to participate of it, and after having had it proved to me upon evidence, that the Company is the most safe vehicle, through which, the remittance of this surplus can be made either to itself or to the Public; that it would be unwise to try the experiment of resorting to any other system."

"But allowing, that the open trade might become a means of realising the Revenue in Britain, there were consequences both to Britain and to India, which might result from the experiment, and they would readily be foreseen by the House. If the inhabitants of Britain were to be permitted freely to emigrate to India, *colonization* must necessarily take place." Mr. Dundas wished therefore, to know, whether this was an experiment that ought to be tried? and, whether the proofs which we have had, of the pernicious effects of emigration, would not be multiplied by such a measure? Setting aside, however, this probable evil, the more obvious one of the effect of colonization upon India itself, must be deliberately examined, before we can adventure to authorize it. "All the Gentlemen, he said, who have resided in India, with whom I have conversed, and all the information which I have received from those, at present in the most important stations in India, either political or commercial, agree, that an unrestrained liberty to the Europeans, to emigrate to and to settle amongst the Indians, would in a short time, annihilate the respect paid to the British character, and ruin our Indian Empire. Indeed, we have only to advert to what must be the situation of the settlers and of the natives, and we shall at once discover, that this opinion has a solid foundation.

If numbers were to emigrate to India, they must find out habitations and occupations in that country. In acquiring the former, they must drive the natives from the spots, upon which they and their forefathers have lived; and in pursuing the latter, the rivalship would enhance the price of labor, to the degree, which would soon render the profits from Indian imports almost nothing. But supposing these to be only probable mischiefs, there is one, which is certain, and which materially affects the preservation of our Indian Empire. An indiscriminate and unrestrained colonization would destroy that respect, or rather eradicate that feeling, which is so general among the Natives, of the superiority of the European character. It is a fact, that upon this feeling of the superiority of the Europeans, the preservation of our Empire depends, and it is owing to the limited number of them, and to their being the covenanted servants of the Company, or licensed inhabitants, that the idea of the superiority is so general, or that it is so effectual a means of administering of Government of our Provinces.

(To be continued in our next)

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